Vermont Secretary of State Office of Professional Regulation

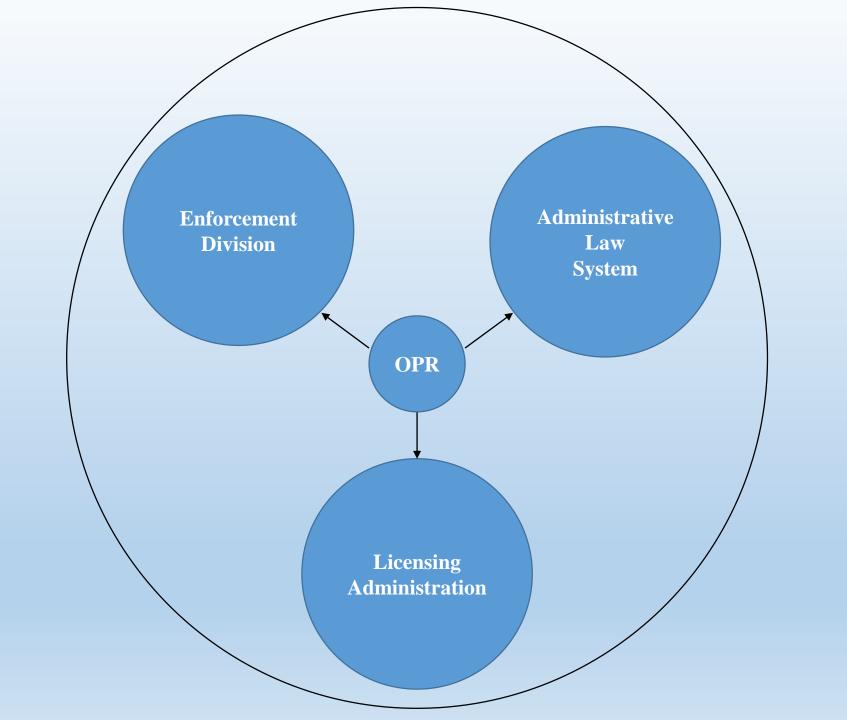


Office of Professional Regulation (OPR)

- Oversees 50 professions & 163 occupational specialties
- Maintains approximately 70,000 licensees
- Processes approximately 8,000 initial licenses annually, since 12/15/18 we have had 7,987 Notaries Public
- Renews approximately 50,000 existing licenses biennially
- Investigates approximately 800 conduct complaints annually
- Charges approximately 200 disciplinary cases annually
- Holds approximately 300 contested disciplinary hearings annually
- Appellate jurisdiction of decisions by Board or ALO
- Annual OPR bill & other related regulatory bills

Essential Business Process of Professional Regulation:

- 1. Licensing: Ensure minimum competency standards to practice
- 2. Enforcement: Hold those that commit unprofessional conduct accountable
- 3. Adjudication: Afford due process when denying a license or sanctioning a licensee for unprofessional conduct



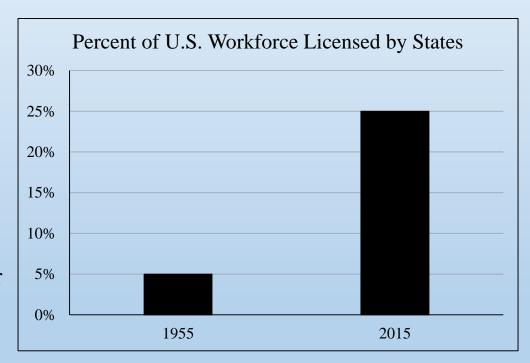
Professional Regulation in the United States

Occupational licensing has grown rapidly—yet inconsistently—in recent decades

- The proportion of workers required to have a state license has increased by 500% since the 1950s
- 60% of this growth is accounted for by the new professions regulated

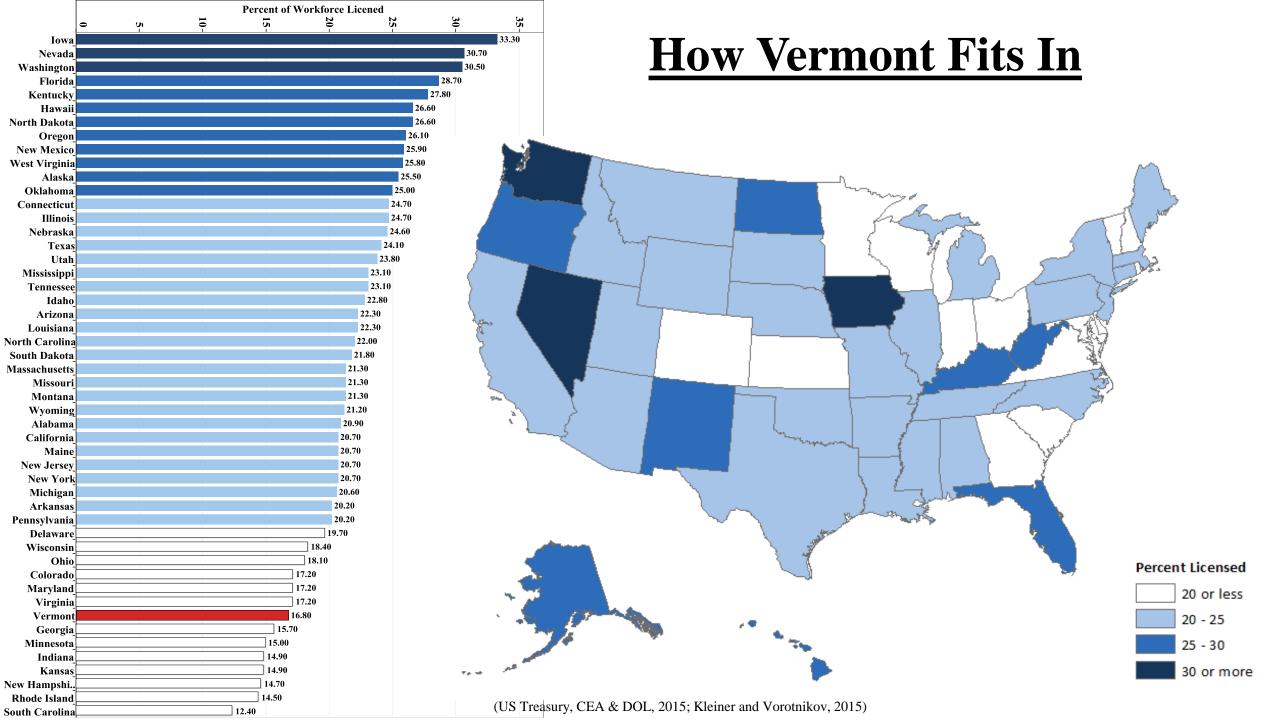
Today, professional regulation varies by State

- Some States license less than 60 occupations, others more than 1,100
- States have different requirements to obtain licensure for the same profession
- States have different scopes of practice for the same profession

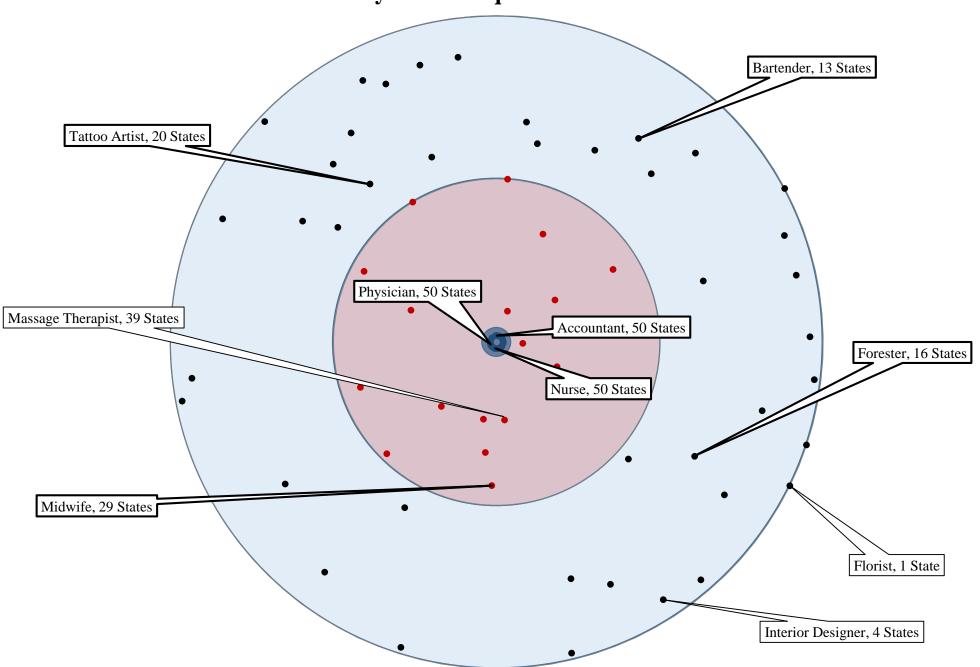


Specialization & The Division of Labor

- A particular division of labor in the marketplace will produce within itself further divisions over time.
- Each occupation represents a different form of work specialization across the labor force.
- By 1990 the US DOL's *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* included nearly 13,000 different occupational variants.
- Vermont is a low regulation state and is considered a model nationwide



How Many States Require a License to Practice?



V.S.A. Title 26

Professions and Occupations

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Chapter 53: Polygraph Examiners

(§§ 2901 - 2910)

Chapter 55: Psychologists

(§§ 3001 - 3018)

Chapter 57: Review Of Licensing Statutes, Boards, And Commissions

(§§ 3101 - 3107)

Chapter 59: Private Investigative And Security Services

(§§ 3151 - 3183)

Chapter 61: Social Workers

(§§ 3201 - 3213)

Chapter 62: Alcohol And Drug Abuse Counselors

(§§ 3231 - 3242)

. . .

26 V.S.A. Chapter 57, § 3101

Policy and Purpose

- (a) It is the policy of the State of Vermont that regulation be imposed upon a profession or occupation **solely for the purpose of protecting the public**. The General Assembly believes that all individuals should be permitted to enter into a profession or occupation unless there is **a demonstrated need for the State to protect the interests of the public** by restricting entry into the profession or occupation.
- (b) If such a need is identified, the form of regulation adopted by the State shall be the **least** restrictive form of regulation necessary to protect the public interest. If regulation is imposed, the profession or occupation may be subject to review by the Office of Professional Regulation and the General Assembly to ensure the continuing need for and appropriateness of such regulation.

26 V.S.A. Chapter 57, § 3105 (Sunrise)

- (a) A profession or occupation shall be regulated by the State only when:
 - (1) It can be demonstrated that the unregulated practice of the profession or occupation can clearly harm or endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the public, and the potential for the harm is recognizable and not remote or speculative;
 - (2) The public can reasonably be expected to benefit from an assurance of initial and continuing professional ability; and
 - (3) The public cannot be effectively protected by other means.

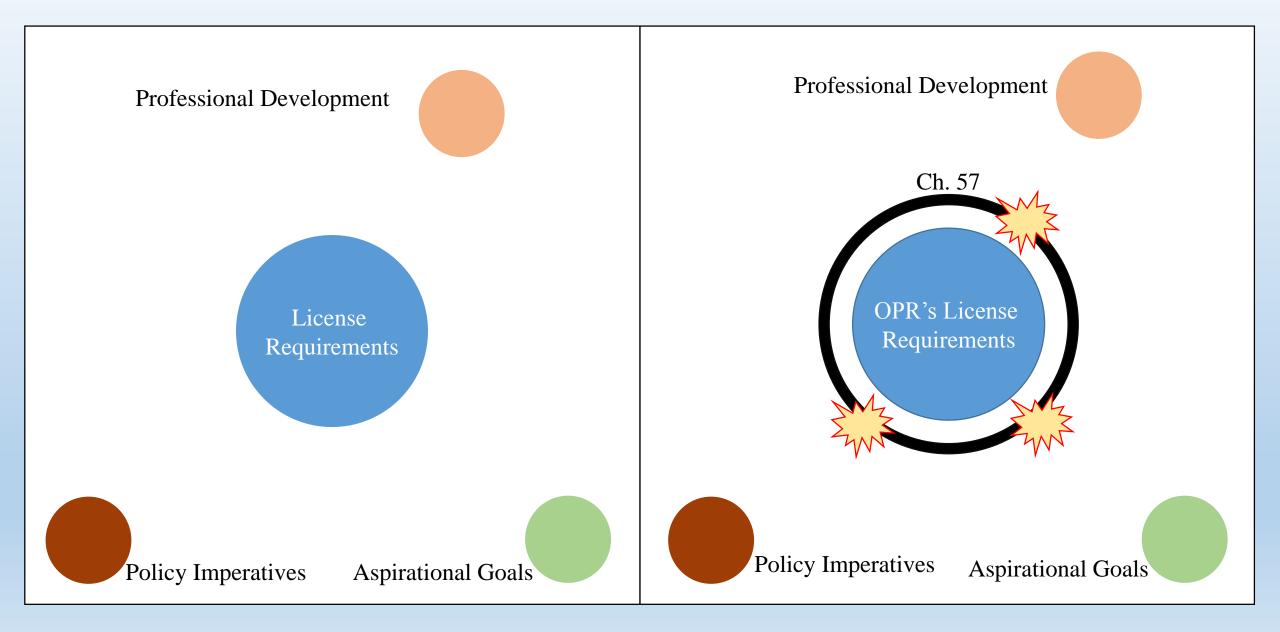
26 V.S.A. Chapter 57, § 3104 (Sunset)

Regulatory Review

The review includes, among others, the following inquiries in the discretion of the Office or in response to a Committee request:

- the extent to which a regulatory entity's actions have been in the public interest and consistent with legislative intent
- the extent to which the profession's historical performance, including the actual history of complaints and disciplinary actions in Vermont, indicates that the costs of regulation are justified by the realized benefits to the public
- the extent to which the scope of the existing regulatory scheme for the profession is commensurate to the risk of harm to the public
- the extent to which the profession's education, training, and examination requirements for a license or certification are consistent with the public interest

OPR Fighting Regulatory Burdens Over Time

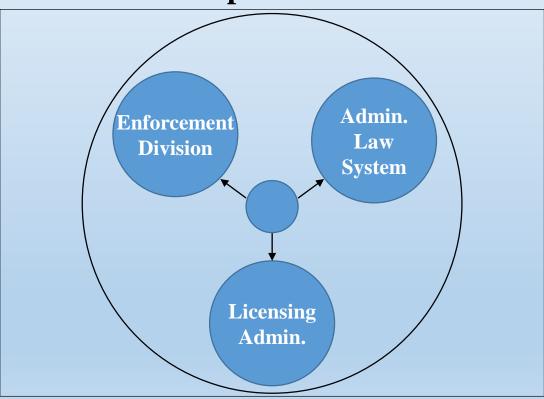


Policymaking vs. Implementation

Standards

- Ensuring minimum competency standards to practice
- Holding those that commit unprofessional conduct accountable

Operation



"Occupational Licensing: A Framework For Policymakers"



July, 2015

Recommendations:

- 1. Ensure that regulation aims to protect public health and safety;
- 2. Carefully consider licensure's costs and benefits;
- 3. Vest responsibility for licensing in a single "umbrella agency" that also conducts sunrise and regulatory reviews; and
- 4. Reduce barriers to mobility.

ADVISOR/BOARD MODELS

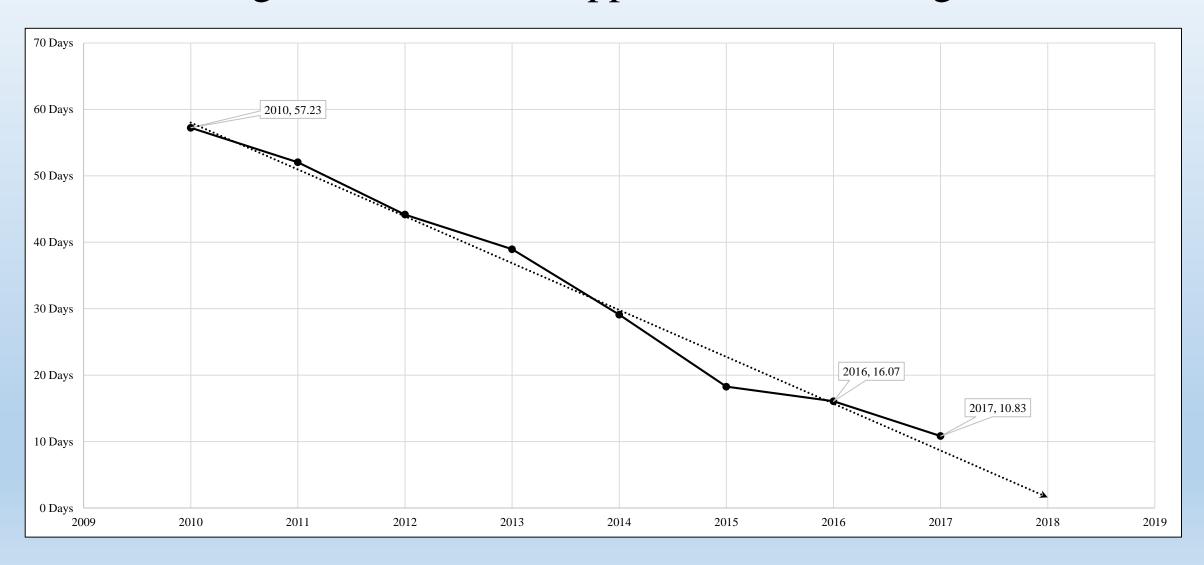
Advisors

- Recently regulated professions
- Appointed by Secretary of State
- Licensing fees standardized
- Required Director consultation
- Disciplinary hearings go to ALO
- I-Team Enforcement participation
- License application review

Board Members

- Historically regulated professions
- Appointed by Governor
- Licensing fees not standardized
- Required Director supervision
- Decide disciplinary cases
- I-Team Enforcement participation
- License application review

OPR Average Initial License Application Processing Duration

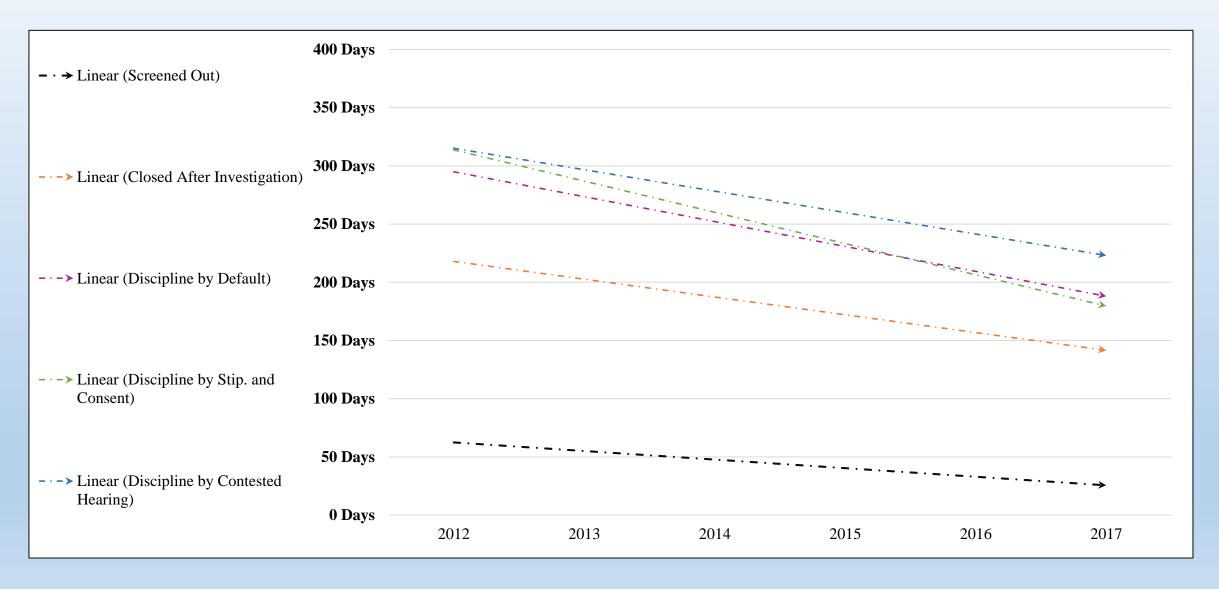


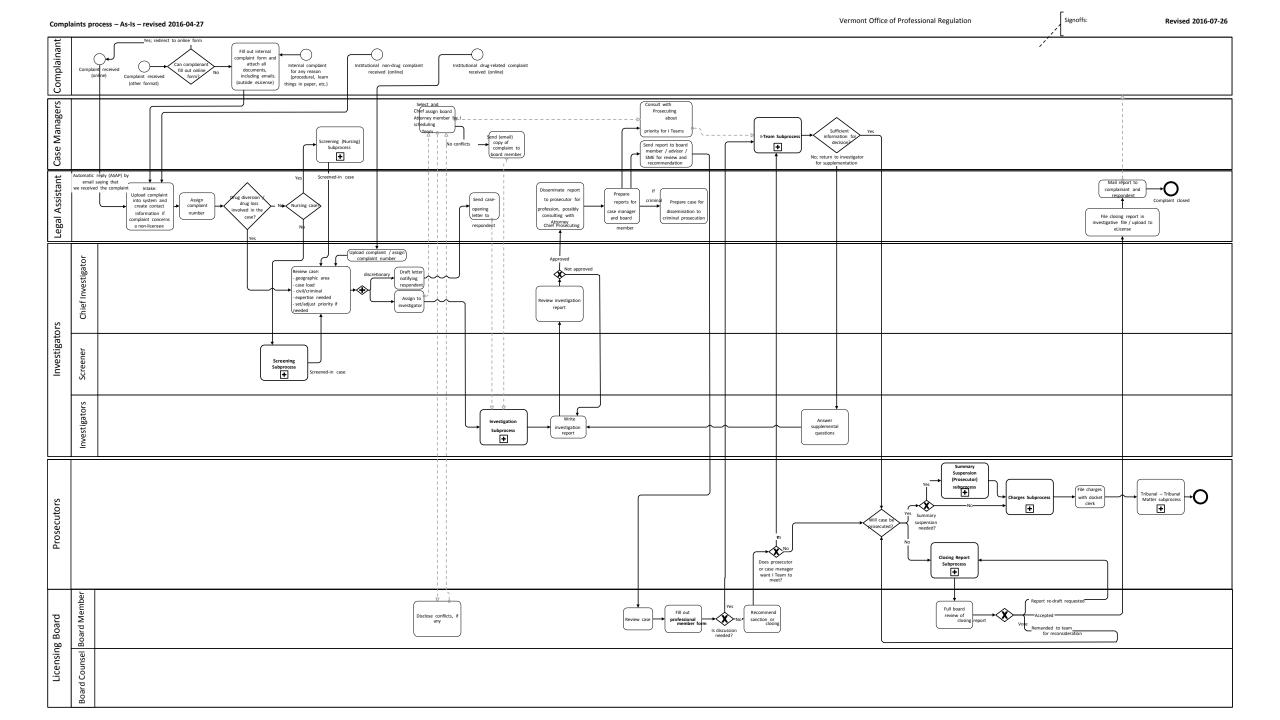
Licensing Staff Ratios:

 7 Non-Nursing Licensing Administrators; each responsible for approximately 7,500 licensees without consideration of Notaries Public

• 2 Nursing Licensing Administrators; jointly responsible for approximately 25,000 nurses.

Complaint Processing Duration Trends by Resolution Outcome





Federal Department of Labor Grant 450,000 over 3 years:

- Scope of work:
 - Focus on professions that do not require a baccalaureate degree
 - Attention to operationalizing outcomes: cost of entry, diversity of entrants, mobility, military, people with criminal background conduct, competition, consumer-side price and access
 - Priority given to programs ripe for substantial modernization
- Activities facilitated by grant resources:
 - Consulting and operational support
 - Hearings and fact finding
 - Study of other jurisdictions
 - Rulemaking
 - Implementation

Programs Selected

- Barbering & Cosmetology
 - Rulemaking based on OPR Bill reforms
 - Hearings and public input particularly necessary to ensure stakeholder support and resolve unsettled policy issues
 - Development and implementation of a structured apprenticeship program enabling entrants to the field to avoid student loan debt
 - The most urgent reform project, because schools and accreditors need time to plan and restructure.

- Private Investigative & Security Services
 - Rulemaking based on draft already prepared in consultation with Ashley and the Board
 - Implementation and outreach so firms and licensees understand licensing reforms
 - Enhanced study of workforcedevelopment integration, for example, with career and technical centers
 - The fastest reform project—plug-n'play—because we already have consensus and a rule draft. Challenge is outreach.

Programs Selected II

Pharmacy Technicians

- Part of a larger strike-and-rewrite of pharmacy rules
- Challenge of finding a flexible oversight model that recognizes heterogeneity in technician work
- Correcting cross-subsidization of licensed institutions by licensed labor
- Single credential without grandfathering
- Multi-path model accepting of employer-based training

Funeral Directors

- Capitalizes on recent legislative liberalization of licensing paths
- Particularly timely, as national training and exam model is failing
- Vermont-grown program to allow younger Vermonters and mid-career switchers to train without undue debt or leaving the State
- Important illustration of the flexibility gained from board → advisor conversion
- High potential to improve access and market function

Programs Selected III

Registered Nurses

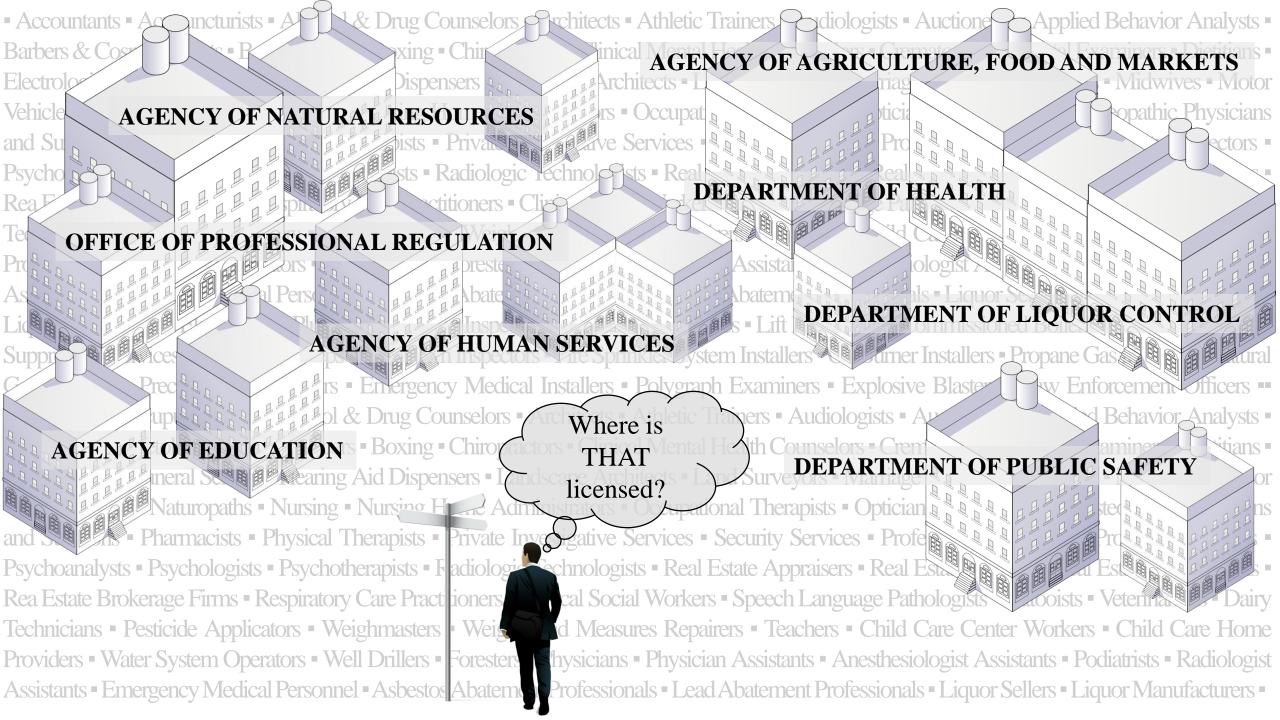
- Oriented toward legislativelymandated study of costs and benefits of participation in the Nurse Licensure Compact
- Must consider effects on costs and wages, licensing revenue, interstate mobility, behavioral incentives, legal rights of compact licensees, effect on disciplinary system, capacity to run backgrounds
- If General Assembly supports participation, grant funds will support implementation in years 2 and 3.

Real Estate Brokerage

- OPR's will do a chapter-57 review of an operating program
- Will require significant research, empirical analysis, cross-jurisdiction study, and inter-governmental communication
- Top-to-bottom review will examine utility of testing, continuing education, broker/salesperson distinction, firm regulation
- Firm regulation should incentivize compliance with fiduciary obligations while promoting price competition

Act 156 - Professional Regulation Review

- Legislature conducted a survey of the regulatory practices of six other state agencies, totaling 39 regulated professions, outside OPR
- Purpose:
 - Determine if the makeup and supervision of professional regulation in all State agencies complies with antitrust law
 - Determine if certain regulated professions should be transferred to OPR
- Survey targets 68 specific variables (e.g., professions regulated, number of licensees, budgeting, enforcement procedures, etc.)
- All responses were due 12/15/2016
- Does not include regulation by DMV, DFR, AOE or Judiciary.



AccountantsAcupunctus cohol & Drug Counselors • Architects • Athletic Trainers • Audiologists • Auctioneers • Applied Behavior Analysts • ercers • Boxing • Chiropractors • Clinical Mental Health Counselors • Crematoriums • Dental Examiners • Dietitians • Barbers & Cosmetolog Electrologists • Funer Aid Dispensers • Landscape Architects • Land Surveyors • Marriage & Family Therapists • Midwives • Motor Vehicle Racin ng Home Administrators • Occupational Therapists • Opticians • Optometrists • Osteopathic Physicians Private Investigative Services • Security Services • Professional Engineers • Property Inspectors • gic Technologists • Real Estate Appraisers • Real Estate Brokers • Real Estate Salespersons • Clinical Social Workers
Speech Language Pathologists
Tattooists
Veterinarians thts and Measures Repairers • Teachers • Child Care Center Workers • Child Care Home ers • Physicians • Physician Assistants • Anesthesiologist Assistants • Podiatrists • Radiologist ment Professionals • Lead Abatement Professionals • Liquor Sellers • Liquor Manufacturers • ectors • Elevators Mechanics • Lift Mechanics • Commissioned Boiler Inspectors • Chemical OPR – unify, streamline, and focus s - Audiologists - Auctioneers - Applied Behavior inical Mental Health Counselors • Crematoriums • Dental Examiners • Dietitians • andscape Architects • Land Surveyors • Marriage & Family Therapists • Midwives • Motor rators • Occupational Therapists • Opticians • Optometrists • Osteopathic Physicians ative Services • Security Services • Professional Engineers • Property Inspectors • ogists • Real Estate Appraisers • Real Estate Brokers • Real Estate Salespersons • cial Workers - Speech Language Pathologists - Tattooists - Veterinarians - Dairy asures Repairers • Teachers • Child Care Center Workers • Child Care Home Providers • Water System ians • Physician Assistants • Anesthesiologist Assistants • Podiatrists • Radiologist sionals • Lead Abatement Professionals • Liquor Sellers • Liquor Manufacturers • Assistants • Emergency Medic